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## The Late Election.

BY LEO.

It is instructive to scrutinize the late election in the various states of our American Union. It gave many a hint of what may happen in politics in the near future. First we see plainly that saloon interest is fast losing democratic party as an ally. The whole country, south of the Ohio, appears as one vast camp of temperance workers. The South is strongly democratic; but it is also winning great victories on the side of temperance; temperance in the shape of local option, county and town. Already a vast reach of territory in that region is under county local option, and is gone "dry." There is probably some considerable drinking done in the dry counties; but it is more difficult to procure the liquid fire, especially by the people most addicted to the evil.

The South has a vast horde of of unrefined people, both white and colored, for whom it is dangerous to have free access to alcoholic drinks; and hence the states of the South find it expedient to prohibit the free sale of liquor wherever they can.

In our own state temperance won many a civic victory. The "dry" element won out in several cities; and when the "wets" seemed to gain, as in Columbus, the victory is really on the other side. The mayor-elect, while the votes were being counted, made bold to say that saloon violations of the law would find no leniency at his hand. He was elected by a big majority, and now it is whispered that the brewers and saloonists who supported him are in favor of clean administration of the liquor laws. They may have a wholesome fear of something more restrictive if the present laws are rudely set aside. Thus anti-saloonism gained a victory by a defeat.

Viewing the election politically one would think that the administration has lost nothing; rather gained in many states. All of New England is still in the republican column. New Jersey still remains a republican state. Nebraska cast her vote once more against Bryanism. And even Kentucky has again joined her fortunes to the republican party.

Be it borne in mind that Bryan made a desperate effort to carry his own state, and made many speeches for democracy throughout Kentucky, and lo, both Nebraska and Kentucky are in the list against him. The "peerless leader" no longer leads. Let him make a speaking tour in any state and republicanism is almost sure to win. It is strange! We gather from this that the democratic people are tired of Bryan's leadership. And yet, probably enough, the national convention will put him in nomination the third time. Why? Because no other man is in view to take the place.

On the republican side there is nothing in view to prevent the nomination of Judge Taft. He is still the most available man save Roosevelt himself. Will the president allow himself to be nominated? We think not. His emphatic word is against it, and we believe him when he says a thing. It is a poor compliment to his personal worth to say that he will finally yield to the pressure of the third termers. It will be an awful shock to the staunchest



Most people know that if they have been sick they need **Scott's Emulsion** to bring back health and strength.

But the strongest point about **Scott's Emulsion** is that you don't have to be sick to get results from it.

It keeps up the athlete's strength, puts fat on thin people, makes a fretful baby happy, brings color to a pale girl's cheeks, and prevents coughs, colds and consumption.

Food in concentrated form for sick and well, young and old, rich and poor.

And it contains no drugs and no alcohol.

ALL DRUGGISTS, 50c. AND \$1.00.

of his friends if he will allow himself to be forced to accept the nomination once more in 1908.

Nothing would justify it, but the clearest necessity; and while Taft lives there can be no such a necessity.

Roosevelt has made a good president; but another term beginning right after the present would possibly tarnish his brilliancy.

## Wonderful Eczema Cure.

"Our little boy had eczema for five years," writes N. A. Adams, Henrietta, Pa. "Two of our home doctors said the case was hopeless, his lungs being affected. We then employed other doctors, but no benefit resulted. By chance we read about Electric Bitters; bought a bottle and soon noticed improvement. We continued this medicine until several bottles were used, when our boy was completely cured." Best of all blood medicines and body building health tonics. Guaranteed at Wm. Kipp's Sons' drug store. 50c.

## An Answer to Prayer.

I was night clerk in one of the best drug stores in the town of N—. One evening at 11 o'clock I began to make preparations to retire to my cot behind the rear partition of the store, locked the front door and lowered the lights. I was just falling into a pleasant sleep when the night bell rang. I arose, waited on the customer, refixed the door and light, and returned to my room.

Before half an hour had passed the bell rang again. I answered it, waited on the messenger, and again lay down.

Perhaps it was an hour later, when, once more, I was aroused by the bell. I was enjoying sound sleep, and by no means in a good humor admitted the boy, who thrust a prescription at me, saying: "Mother is very sick; please put up this medicine quick."

With sleepy eyes and ill-humor I prepared the medicine, dismissed the boy, locked the door, and—was about to lower the gaslight, when I picked up the prescription to file it and, to my horror, discovered that I had made a serious mistake. A deadly poison was in that medicine.

What should I do? Overcome with shame and self-accusation, I paced the floor. Had I known the boy, or where the family lived, I should have followed to prevent the use of the medicine; but I knew not whence he came. I threw myself on my knees; with tears I confessed my sin of petulance, ill-humor and neglect of watching or praying, pleaded with the Savior not only to forgive my sin, but, somehow, to overrule my mistake. I knew

not how this could possibly be, but continued on my knees, scarcely knowing what I had said; my prayer was more groaning in the spirit than anything else.

My prayer was interrupted by the violent ringing of the bell. I opened the door, and there was the boy. "Oh," he said; "I fell and broke the bottle; please put up the medicine again."

I almost fainted for joy. Before I put up the medicine again, I slipped into my little chamber, threw myself on my knees, and just simply said, with tears of gratitude streaming down my face, "Lord, Jesus, I thank thee." My prayer was heard and answered.—Christian Observer.

## A Narrow Escape.

G. W. Cloyd, a merchant, of Plunk, Mo., had a narrow escape four years ago, when he ran a jimson bur into his thumb. He says: "The doctor wanted to amputate it but I would not consent. I bought a box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve and that cured the wound." 25c at Wm. Kipp's Sons' drug store.

## Otterbein.

Rev. Bowers is going to move this week into the Otterbein parsonage, where it will be more convenient for him.

T. L. Howell and family attended services at Hood Sunday and spent the rest of the day with Nelson Brown and family, near West Manchester.

John Gilfillan and family, Perry Niswonger and family and Bert Horn and wife of Richmond spent Sunday with O. J. Detrow and wife.

Jacob Geeting and wife spent Sunday with James Gabbert and family.

Lewis Slifer and wife and Wm. Collins and family visited Sunday with O. M. Pearce and family.

Miss Wilma Trace entered the new store at West Manchester last Monday morning as clerk. We wish her success in her new work.

Don't forget the chicken and oyster supper at the Township house Saturday evening, Nov. 16. Oyster and chicken soup served at reasonable price, also other minor eatables. Everybody invited.

Rev. Myer filled the pulpit for Rev. Bowers last Sabbath morning and evening.

Charles McLearn, Frank Coblenz, Perry Niswonger and John Geeting helped Rev. Bowers to move from his farm to the parsonage Monday and Tuesday.

Out-of-the-Ordinary Overcoats and Suits for Men and Boys are making this store exceedingly popular, join the ranks of the "Knowing".

THE PROGRESS, Greenville, O.

## Our Hoosier Budget.

Portland, Ind., Nov. 11, 1907.

The farmers are husking their corn, and soon reports of the deadly corn shredder will again be coming our way.

Joseph Burch was over at your place the other day, and reports a good time. We rather expected him to bring home a wife, but it seems his time was spent only in visiting.

Our churches are looking after the welfare of sinners now. The Evangelical church has gathered in fourteen in one week's meeting. The Campbellites are still holding forth in their tent. So far they have gathered in about thirty. It is rather damp for the meetings now, but the people still attend.

November 2 was the last day to pay the subsidy tax for the C. B. & C. R. R. Our tax was quite high for a 39c railroad, or our dinkey line to Bluffton.

There is little said about politics here, only some of the Democrats are gum shoeing around to get in office in the next election, as the politics of the party does not amount to a hill of beans. They have no platform, only want in office. Bryan is not making good, as some would have us believe. Our present Congressman, J. A. M. Adair, will soon be weighed in the balance and he will hardly try to ring off some of his set speeches he has been delivering over the country at pioneer meetings. Oh, how he loves the soldier (?) and in his canvass he often said he would assist the Administration as far as he thought was right. Did ever a Democrat think right?

If they did, why not do the thing best for the people? Halloween passed off quietly, only one boy getting injured while trying to upset an outbuilding. The building slipped a notch and came back, caught his leg and broke it below the knee. There was no mischief done in town as in other years.

Roosevelt's trip to the canebrakes of Louisiana was a grand affair. Just think of the fat possums, sweet potatoes and bear's liver cooked to a turn. No wonder he could make such a grand speech at the tomb of "Old Hickory." No wonder he felt good and in a humorous vein after eating good square meals in the canebrakes. We read his Nashville speech and how he did carry the old Confederate soldiers with him. They gave him the rebel yell. If he had heard it in the 60s it would have sounded different, we often heard the yell on road from Nashville to Savannah. One thing in the south pleases me very much and that is the way they are voting out the saloons. Even Kentucky is after them heavy! What will become of the old mint juleps? It will hurt some of the old Colonels, and Majahs to go without their mint julep. Doubtless, there will be an exodus to the Hoosier state and to Illinois, and if those old Colonels get a good swig of Peoria whiskey it will soon lay them out. There is a difference between the mountain dew of the south and the fire water of the northern stills. We have tried both, a few times in our lives.

Last Monday was voucher day in Indiana. The ranks are thinning out. Those old comrades will hear the rebel yell no more, nor will they answer present at roll-call in our reunions many years more. We loved them as brothers. Comrades, help the tottering ones, perhaps they have answered present the last time. What old soldiers are left since 1865 are all moral, generous and

## Have You a Friend?

Then tell him about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Tell him how it cured your hard cough. Tell him why you always keep it in the house. Tell him to ask his doctor about it. Doctors use a great deal of it for throat and lung troubles.

The best kind of a testimonial—  
"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.  
Also Manufacturers of  
SARSAPARILLA,  
PILLS,  
HAIR VIGOR.

We have no secrets! We publish the formulae of all our medicines.

One of Ayer's Pills at bedtime will hasten recovery. Gently laxative.

strenuous fellows. Brace up, comrades, eyes to the right, and remember that Moses sang after the deliverance of the Israelites, "The Lord is a man of war and the Lord is his name."

DARKE COUNTY BOY.

## Don't Pay Alimony

to be divorced from your appendix. There will be no occasion for it if you keep your bowels regular with Dr. King's New Life Pills. Their action is so gentle that the appendix never has cause to make the least complaint. Guaranteed by Wm. Kipp's Sons, druggists. 25c. Try them.

## Fort Jefferson.

The Greenville Gravel Co. have shut their steam shovel down for the winter.

The election here last week was a quiet one. The Democratic ticket was all their own, but three, those being—R. H. Reck for Justice of the Peace, L. Sparklin for Assessor, and Mr. Fourman for Trustee. It is something unusual for the Republicans to get so many officers in this township.

Henry Jenkinson and wife and Miss Daisy North visited Rev. Ferguson and family at Troy, O., recently.

Rev. Berry gave a very interesting and helpful sermon on Temperance Sunday evening at the M. E. church. Quite a large crowd attended.

Mrs. James Stewart spent a few days of last week with her daughter, Mrs. Harter, near New Madison.

Mrs. Sarah Nevels spent Saturday and Sunday with Mrs. Wes. Lynch, west of Weaver Station, and while there she was severely bitten on the foot by Mr. Lynch's dog.

John Noggle and family were the guests of Dave Shivedecker's Sunday.

Abraham Reck and wife visited with his sister, Mrs. John Hathaway, Sunday.

Lester Schlechty and his mother were at Greenville Saturday on business.

Miss Gladys Viets was the guest of her grandparents Sunday.

Oscar Crawford and family of Savona took dinner at Tom Jenkinson's Sunday.

Oscar Viator and Miss Blanch Deleplane attended the recital at West Manchester Saturday evening.

Misses Vesta Allread and Jennie Shields and Irl Smith and Frank Slade from east of Greenville attended church here Sunday evening.

Miss Lily Odlin has returned to her home at Dayton, after a very pleasant visit here with her aunt and friends.

Nov. 11.

VENUS.

Two good papers for price of one. See our clubbing list.

Read our clubbing offers.

## REPORT NOT TAINTED

Civic Federation Investigators Not Influenced by Subscribers.

Professor Parsons, an M. O. Member of the Commission, Denies That Corporation Contributions Had Any Influence on Its Report—Resents Newspaper Criticisms.

Professor Frank Parsons, president of the National Municipal Ownership league, was recently interviewed by a representative of the Boston Herald in regard to the testimony before the public service commission in New York to the effect that the Metropolitan Securities company had contributed \$15,000 to the expenses of the commission which studied the problem of municipal ownership here and abroad. "The testimony before the commission," said Mr. Parsons, "contained nothing that in any way reflects on either the Civic Federation or the committee of investigation. The sensational elements presented by the press were read into the case by an erroneous interpretation of some of the facts stated in the evidence in connection with some remarks of August Belmont in relation to the investigation."

"A large part of the funds were contributed by various corporations and industrial interests, the Metropolitan company among the number, and Mr. Belmont is quoted as saying that the result of the investigation was very satisfactory. Some newspaper man put those two facts together and concluded that the corporations had got what they expected and paid for."

"As a matter of fact, however, Mr. Belmont's remark meant merely that the work had been thoroughly done and a valuable mass of facts brought out. How far wrong is the impression that corporation contributions had any influence on the character of the results may be seen from the fact that the final resolutions of the commission, summing up the investigation, are signed by every municipal ownership member of the commission."

"Another fact which has a strong bearing on the case is that the supervision of the engineers and experts in Great Britain and the disbursements of all the funds across the water were intrusted to Dr. Milo R. Malotte, now a member of the New York public service commission and well known as a writer strongly favorable to municipal ownership."

"The Civic Federation's report of investigation, which was published as early as 1900, or long before Mr. Belmont became president of the federation."

"About half the funds, or over \$40,000, was raised by scattered subscriptions from persons all over the country in amounts ranging from \$5 up and the remainder of the fund was contributed by large industrial interests or men connected with them."

"All the money was spent under the supervision of a committee of five, on which there were two well known municipal ownership representatives and the chairman of which was Professor Goodnow of Columbia university."

"Chairman Ingalls of the committee on investigation, who is also chairman of the board of directors of the Big Four railroad, is one of the fairest and most honorable men in the United States, and the investigation from start to finish was conducted without a shadow of influence from the corporation contributions which were made to the finance committee."

"In fact, the committee on investigation did not know where the money came from nor who the contributors were, with a few trifling exceptions, until the investigation was all finished and the report was in type."

"I wish to say further in all fairness that while I personally do not at all approve of many things in the history of Mr. Belmont's corporations there is no question in my mind but that he and the Civic Federation have acted with perfect fairness toward this commission on public ownership."

"The engineers and experts worked in pairs, one of each pair representing municipal ownership and the other representing private ownership. This nearly doubled the cost, but resulted in securing a body of facts, signed by experts of the highest character and representing both sides of the question. This gives the report a very unique character and confers on the statements of facts so agreed upon a degree of authority far beyond that which attaches to any previous investigation."

## More Profitable to Sell.

The mayor of Harrisville, W. Va., states the situation there as follows: "Some eight years ago this little city purchased a (natural) gas plant at a cost of some \$10,000. The revenue from the plant paid for it and left a surplus. Two years ago we leased the plant to a private corporation at a generous rental."

So far as we know this is the only lighting plant transferred to private parties while being operated at a profit, as this one apparently was. It is noteworthy, however, that the people evidently believed that they could get better results from the plant if it were under private management or they would not have leased it.

## Ordered Sold by the Voters.

The lighting plant owned by the incorporated village of Waddington, N. Y., was sold after the voters had so ordered at a special election. The president of the village writes briefly, but eloquently: "The property was sold for \$3,000; cost, \$8,000; five years used. The village was sore on the property."

## LAND VALUES AND TAX RATES

It is probable that one of the worst practices in connection with the assessed valuation of real estate is the preference which is frequently given to unimproved property, held for speculative purposes, by land companies and individuals, for the benefits arising from neighborhood improvements and growth. In many communities this class of property is held for years, and has not only been assessed at nominal figures, but owners have frequently defaulted in their taxes and assessments, with the hope, perhaps, that future buyers would pay these public charges in the purchase of the tracts so held.

It has been the experience in some of our growing cities, that large tracts of unimproved residential land, mapped out in lots at good prices, are owned by land companies and are assessed as farm lands, at nominal rates. Sometimes, large tracts of land, in the outskirts of our cities, are held by speculative owners, waiting to secure the unearned increment from the enterprise of others, while in the meantime the public received but small revenue from these properties. But when a lot is sold to a private purchaser and a house is built upon it, immediately the assessed valuation is placed at a higher figure than a whole acre of the remaining part of the tract is assessed. This is a penalty on improvements which should be abolished.

The principal cause of low valuation in suburban places is found in the idea of local property owners that they attract buyers and residents. With a certain amount to be collected, the lower the valuation the higher the tax rate. For local purposes, therefore, it doesn't make any difference whether the tax is paid at a high rate on a low valuation, or at a low rate on a high valuation; the amount of tax is the same in either case. Another consideration which is also held is the municipality's share of the county's expense. The lower the assessed valuation, the less the municipality has to pay each year to the county. That has practically been the principal cause in the counties, with regard to percentage valuations, as taxes on real estate are not paid to the state. The opportunity which is afforded local assessors to discriminate as between property owners is sometimes grossly abused.

The effect of the abolition of discriminations and especially on unimproved property must be to reduce tax bills, since a large amount of property which is not assessed at a figure near its real worth will be added to the valuations. Then, too, a fair and just rate of valuation and taxation will do much to break up a speculative holding of unimproved lands, intended for sale in residential lots, and the unearned increment will advert to those who improve and not to those who stand in the way of progress and public improvements.—York (Pa.) Gazette.

## TAXING MUNICIPAL BONDS.

There has been agitation in some places against the constitutional amendment which exempted Ohio municipal bonds from taxation. Massachusetts municipalities just now are experiencing considerable difficulty in selling bonds and the Boston Transcript holds that if the taxes were removed it would help their sale.

The difficulty which this city and others are experiencing in finding a market for their municipal securities makes it a highly opportune time to urge their exemption from taxation by the next legislature, as a means of making them somewhat more attractive to the investor. It is utterly senseless for public authority to take money out of one pocket to put it into another. This is what the taxation of public securities of all sorts amounts to wherever and to the extent that the taxes are collected, and a worse trade than this where the taxes are evaded. The liability to taxation must be always in the mind of the syndicate which bid for such bonds and so a controlling factor in their rate of return to the city. The effect upon our state bonds of their recent exemption from taxation has been clearly demonstrated. If the exemption should be accorded to future issues of Boston's bonds, it would result in a saving to the city far in excess of any loss of receipts from taxation which might be enacted. Revenue from that source, as a practical matter, amounts to extremely little.—Zanesville, O., Courier.

## UNEQUAL TAXES.

Why, for instance, should land worth \$40 an acre be returned in one county at \$4, in another at \$6 and in another perhaps at \$10? Land worth \$40 an acre in the market is worth as much for taxation in one county as in another, and what the state needs, if the enforcement of present laws will not do it, is new laws which will establish a system of uniformity about tax return, not only on land and real estate, but upon all classes of property.

How can the conscience of the corporation official who returns his property at 60 per cent of its value be brought into question when other property owners of the state are permitted to make returns at 30 per cent and, in many known cases, even as low as 10 per cent of actual market value?—Atlanta Constitution.